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Question for a Powerful Mind. It was remarked the other day concern ing Governor Hughes by the president of Cornell University:

"To understand things is a necessity of his n ture. Like Lord Bacon, he must have the dry light of reason on whatever he deals with. He possesse a powerful intellect, which is at once acute in action and comprehensive in range. Analysis is the mark of the great lawyer, and Mr. Mounts has the faculty in its highest potency."

We are ready to believe this. So far as the Governor's message of yesterday discloses the whereabouts of the intellect described by Dr. SCHURMAN, that intellect is not visibly occupied with Presidential politics, but is applying the dry light of reason to affairs exclusively belonging to the State.

That, of course, is as it should be. We wonder, however, what the analytical faculty in its highest potency makes of the reported sale by the State of canal improvement bonds, not to private investors as was the intention of the law authorizing the issue of those bonds, but to the State itself by a miserable jugglery of bookkeeping.

Is this, in the dry light of reason, any thing else than taking money raised by taxation for other purposes and expending it for a purpose for which the statute makes an entirely different and distinct

provision of ways and means? Is this, in the view of sublimated ca pacity for getting at the true essence of complicated transactions, anything else than an intellectually despicable evasion of a plain mandate of law?

A Billion Dollar City Debt.

Under the amendment to Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution of New York, approved by the people on November 7, 1905, bonds of the city of New York issued subsequent to January 1, 1904, to provide for the supply of water are not to be included in the calculation of the city's | liarly Democratic? liabilities in determining the debt limit. It is estimated that the cost of the new water supply system will be \$160,000,000 The reasons for excluding these bonds from the debt limit calculation were that the improvement was needed immedi ately and was beyond the city's resources under the old constitutional provision and that the system would be self-

sustaining when completed. Governor HUGHES, the Charter Revision Commission and Comptroller METZ now advocate the similar exclusion of evidences of debt sold to provide funds or dock improvements and new subways. Mr. METZ believes that \$113,000,-000 worth of dock bonds and Manhattan and Bronx subway bonds should be issued as soon as may be and that none of them should be counted against the debt limit of the corporation. In short the proposal is to follow to its logical conclusion the policy of counting against the debt limit hereafter no bonds except those issued for non-productive purposes. This movement was foreseen when the water bonds were put in a

special class. On November 1 the funded debt of the city was \$722,494,087, and in addit on to this bonds amounting to \$195,458,052 had been authorized but not i sued. The funded debt has more than doubled in ten years. It is plain that even without further relaxing of the restrictions on the borrowing capacity, a billion dollar debt for the city is in sight. To what enormous sum it may grow if the suggestions now under consideration are carried out is an interesting and not unimportant subject for speculation among the taxpayers.

Secretary Cortelyou and the Banks.

Resolutions in Congress, general conversation and newspaper comment in different parts of the country show that here and there the idea is entertained that the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of favoritism to New York banks in his deposits of the Treasury surplus. The notion is not well supported.

The Treasury statement of December 28 shows a total deposit of Government funds in national banks to the amount of \$263,941,301. About 65 per cent, of this was deposited prior to the crisis of mid-October. The weekly statement of the New York banks of the same date shows United States deposits to the amount of \$78,889,100. In view of the place held by New York in the commercial and financial affairs of the country this seems even a somewhat modest percentage of the total deposits. One point that should not be overlooked is the fact that New York was the first place struck by the storm. For several days, while New York was bearing the intense strain and while every institution in the city was fortifying itself against a possible if not a probable run, reports which were even derisive came from other parts of the country. They reported sound banks, good business and communities free from any alarm. They reported that no aid was needed and that there was no expectation that it would be needed.

The distress of New York was very real and the need of money was immediate and imperative. Money was

needed not only to mitigate local distress but to avert national calamity. If New York had been allowed to fall at that critical time the whole country would have gone down with it to a disaster compared with which the recent experience would have been as a zephyr to a tornado. With wisdom and courage Mr. Correctou drained his cash boxes and threw their contents into the breach. Citizens, banks and the Clearing House Association poured out their millions and the tide of ruin was stayed. Then the West and the South, in spite of their earlier boasts of security and solidity, became panic stricken and hoarded money until banks in those sections were carrying several times their normal and legal reserves.

In due time an official statement will be made to the Senate Committee on Finance and through that committee it will reach the public. So far as evidence of favoritism to New York is concerned the official figures seem superfluous. The routine statements disprove entirely the charges and remove all ground for the idea that Mr. CORTELYOU has shown, either during the panic or prior to that experience, a particle of partiality to the banks of New York. Every step taken by him since he assumed his present important office, in the disturbance of last March as in the larger disturbance of October, has displayed a sagacity and an impartiality unsurpassed in the record

of any of his predecessors. Those who are under an impression that they can show Mr. CORTELYOU as unduly favoring the banks of this city in his distribution of the Treasury surplus seem destined to be the subjects of a gentle jolt. We extend to them in advance our commiseration in their hour of disappointment.

The Defenceless Position of the Republican Party.

The Republican national platform adopted at Chicago June 22, 1904, celebrates the beneficial effect of Republican policies upon business in a tone the boastfulness of which now reads like bitter irony:

"We then (1807) found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future. Labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893. hope was faint and confidence was gone. * * Confidence returned to business, and with confi dence an unexampled prosperity."

The confidence has been all but wreched and the unexampled prosperity has been halted by one insistent and perpetual voice. The Rough Rider has ridden down business. What WILLIAM MCKINLEY built up his successor has torn down.

"We have every right," the Republicans said in 1904, "to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then (1897) accomplished."- Can they congratulate themselves upon the disaster spread over the United States by THEODORE ROOSE-

How will the Republican party, so long the spoiled child of good fortune, take up its new rôle of apologist for the calamitles begotten of an ineptitude and a blindness hitherto supposed to be pecu-

Admirals" in the medical corps, one in the upper and three in the lower grade, and that no less military authority than the Surgeon-General himself shall select them for appointment. This timid and ingenuous suggestion has been frowned upon, as we shall see, but none the less has it spurred contention to unusual energy and spread the wings of gossip

for immeasurable flights. A curious feature of the time is that one hears nothing whatsover of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. METCALF seems to have retired to a specially constructed cyclone cellar and to be destitute of any present desire to emerge. But the excitement of the occasion is not lessened. Surgeon-General RIXEY continues to assert the right of doctors to command, while Assistant Secretary NEWBERRY, bestriding the hiatus produced by METCALF's occultation, makes bold to stab the doctor's postulate and cast rue and poppy on the aspirations of the staff. Mr. NEWBERRY has had at least one experience of navy life. He was a leader among the gentlemen of the Michigan Naval Reserve who in 1898 manned the scout boat Yosemite, commanded by Captain WILLIAM H. EMORYnow Admiral Emory-and he knows what would have happened to that worthy vessel had a physician, a commissary, an architect, a civil engineer, a Rough Rider or even as able a yachtsman as himself been in supreme control. So it happens that the Personnel Board, of which Assistant Secretary NEWBERRY is ex-officio the president, sits down on Dr. RIXEY's prayer with visible enthustasm and a vast amount of heft. Evidently his personal observation of ten years ago, now fortified by acquired knowledge, has steered him to the conviction that military and seafaring matters had better be left to men educated for that especial purpose.

As regards Dr. RIXEY's published argument, of which he was so genuinely and so innocently proud, it is no longer necessary to speak with even make believe solemnity. Not a single point in the entire proclamation was well taken or had a practicable leg to stand on. Everybody now knows that the army transport ships commanded by quartermaster officers have constituted so many semi-tragic comedies. Their history is crowded with instances of conflicting purpose and authority and with chapters of confusion that would have warmed the soul of 'OFFENBACH himself. Imagine, for example, the case of a naval Lieutenant sent with a tug to the rescue of a stranded transport asking for the Captain and receiving the counter interrogatory, "Which Captain? There are three of them." Imagine, moreover, the case of a civilian sailing master ordered to put to sea by his quartermaster "Captain" and refusing to do so because he knew that it would be unwise and dangerous. Things of this sort have occurred, and in many instances the sailing master has been dismissed with the sole remaining consolation of knowing that

his contumacy saved the ship. But it seems safe to say that at las the whole discussion will be threshed out by Congress. We are due to hear the truth about the staff patronage, the social influences to which Senators and Representatives have been subjected. and in general the operation of the bureau system and its blighting touch upon military efficiency and discipline. The President's order putting Surgeon STOKES in command of the Relief represents the fatal blow and ushers in the appalling pageant of demoralization. Congressional inquiry, patriotically and intelligently prosecuted, will reveal the vista of futility so that he who runs may understand it.

We offer the sentiment: Speed the inquisition!

A Democrat's Plea for a New Party. As the Administration's candidate for President Secretary TAFT monopolized public interest at the dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association, and his speech filled the papers to the exclusion of the deas of other invited guests. One of the most thoughtful speeches of the evening was that of Representative SWAGAR SHERLEY of Kentucky, a young Democrat who is serving his third term in Congress. The State rights men will hail Mr. SHERLEY'S remarks as a proest against centralization, but they were really a condemnation of hasty and exessive legislation by the States as an answer to attempts by the Federal Govthe States. Said Mr. SHERLEY:

"We have had in recent years a great amount of overlegislation and a very curious thing has happened. When those who criticise the central Government in its assumption of power were anwered they were answered by the statement that he national Government takes charge of things ecause the State Government falls to take charge. And what has been the response to that challenge made to the sovereignty of the States? A mass of undigested legislation by the State Governments affecting the great transportation companies and affecting the arteries of trade and of commerce that was bound to bring and has brought great distress

As a Democrat Mr. SHERLEY can hardly expect the approval of Mr. BRYAN and the new school of agitators, who would load the statute book with their panaceas, for he made bold to say that the real failure of government in America was a failure to enforce the laws we already had. He declared that he had no sympathy with the reasoning that in the name of progress sought to justify Federal enactments by charging the States with failing to reform abuses and regulate business. In every case, he said, proposed legislation should be tested by the inquiry whether as a people we needed it. Evidently Mr. SHERLEY has a poor opinion of legislation by impulse and competition, and he would meet Federal encroachment on the floor of Congress and not by trying to anticipate it with experimental laws rushed through the

State Legislatures. will be heeded, so strong a hold has radilaterest in the naval controversy has calism obtained upon both the great politbeen vigorously stimulated by the recent ical parties, for he maintains that "there disclosure of Surgeon-General RIXEY'S must come, in my judgment, if we are proposition. It is a modest and a tash- to make the progress which we should ful proposition, but it is his own, and make, a real conservative party," If apparently it takes the shape of a de- we understand Mr. Sherley, it would mand that there shall be four "Rear be composed of recruits from both the old organizations determined to save the country from socialism and anarchy.

> It is not easy to understand why the Anti-Vice Society should be trapped by press agent into the sales campaign in aid of a book which must already have been read by all who read a book because it is officiously denounced as vicious.

At least, the Governor's recommendation of the repeal of the Percy-Gray law gives promise of a more prosperous winter than that which Albany experienced last year.

BEATTTVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Chief of Police Joseph Davisson and Roment Evans, a prominent mer-chant, shot each other to death last night in Evans's

tore.-News tlem. Pleonistic: no person murdered in Kentucky is other than "prominent," just as no woman less than 100, murdered, robbed or arrested in New York is anything but "young and beautiful, with carefully tended hands and expensive clothing and jewelry."

A curious confusion of terms occurs in the closing passage of Mr. TAFT's speech at the Boston Merchants' Association:

" In this widespread catastrophe I have the deep and wage earners, who I know are honest and will have to bear the brunt of it, and I feel the greatest solicitude and anxiety for their recovery, but I urge them not to allow their resentment at con-

Here "the public weal" means "Mr. ROOSEVELT." The identification of the two is habitual in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S mind. The hospitable sympathy of Mr. TART's appears in the ease and unconsciousness with which he absorbs and repeats a notion so megalomaniacally preposterous.

It is obvious that the new "pay as you enter" street cars, soon to be put in operation on the Madison avenue line, will no be successful unless the company has the ocoperation of the public. In these cars the entrances and exits are divided and passengers are to be asked to have their fares ready to pay as they step on the platforms. The street railways of Pittsburg have attempted to suopt such a rule to the style of cars now running in this city. but the failure of the passengers to assist has made its enforcement most unpopular and the cause of unusual delays. The gains in speed and comfort that would result from the general adoption of such a custom would be great, but the possibility of obtaining them lies at least as much with the public as with the car com-

The C. Wesley Wootton Mystery. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: is it really true that the Hon. C. Wesley Wootton of Germantown, Pa., is only an imaginary person? I refuse to believe t. His plous Methodist parents in nam-ing him after the great Charles Wesley-stamped him early in his career as an exponent of Puritan-ism, plety, rigidity of morals, &c. Becoming sublect to the influences of classic Germantown it i casy to understand how the name happens to be parted in the middle. Still it is difficult to understand how C. Wesley can stroll through the heau-tiful Wissahickon and cat catish and waffles on Sonday and continue to hate the Good Gray Pos

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE. stance of the New Treaty and the Ac-

companying Conventions.

In response to an invitation issued in accordance with the protocol signed on september 17 by the plenipotentiary representatives of the five Central American republics, Salvador, Costa Rica, Guate mala, Honduras and Nicaragua, delegates from these nations met in Washington on November 14 to negotiate a general treaty of peace and amity and the convention necessary to carry it into effect. On December 20 the treaty and seven conventions were signed, and the so-called Central American Peace Conference ended, having, in the words of Dr. Don Luis Anderson, ts president and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, laid "the foundation of new era of peace, happiness and plenty" for the signatory Powers. The substance of the treaty and conventions is:

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY. Under the General Treaty of Peace and lmity the five republics bind themselves to maintain peace, to preserve complete harmony and to decide every difference and difficulty that may arise among them. of whatsoever nature, by means of the Central American Court of Justice.

Honduras, on account of its central geographical position, which in the past has nade its territory the theatre of war, declares itself from now on absolutely neutral in conflicts between any of the other republics. The other republics in turn guarantee this neutrality and bind themselves to observe it as long as it may be maintained, pledging themselves not to violate Honuranean territory.

It is especially recommended that ractical agricultural school be established Salvador, a school of mines and mechanics in Honduras, and a school of arts and trades in Nicaragua, these institutions ernment to usurp the reserved powers of to have the support of all of the Govern-

Each Government obligates itself to ac credit to the others permanent legations. Citizens of one country are to enjoy the roperty rights and other rights of nationals the others while domiciled therein, and may become naturalized. Unstaturalized citizens are to be exempt from military duty, and forced loans and are not to be compelled to make contributions or to pay imposts not required of nationals. The nerchant ships of the signatory countries are to be considered as national vessels. The inviolability of the right of asylum aboard merchant vessels anchored in port is to be respected. National merchant marines are to be established to conduct the coastwise commerce. All official docunents are to be exchanged regularly. Public instruments properly executed in one ountry are to be valid in the others.

To prevent a frequent cause of dispute the head men or principal chiefs of political emigrants or their agents" are not to be permitted to live in departments bordering the countries which they might disturb. evolutionists are to be arrested and punished in the country in which they reside, no matter what their nationality.

This treaty is to remain in force for ten rears, and thereafter until one year after notice of termination has been given by either of the contracting parties.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE The "Central American Court of Justice" is to be constituted and maintained as a permanent tribunal. The five republics bind themselves to submit to it all controversies or questions which may arise It appears that this outspoken young among them, "of whatsoever nature and Democrat is not hopeful that his advice no matter what their origin may be," in regard to which the respective Departments of Foreign Affairs are unable to reach understandings. The tribunal is to take cognizance of questions raised by citizens of one of the countries against the Government of another because of violation of treaties or conventions, and other cases of an international character. It is to have jurisdiction over cases arising between, any of the contracting Governments and individuals, when such cases may be submitted to it by common accord. It may also take cognizance of international ques tions submitted to it by any of the Central

American Governments and other Powers. The court is to sit at Cartago, Costa Rica, it may transfer its seat to any other point in Central America for sufficient reasons.

The court will consist of a regular and two substitute Justices from each country. who are to be named by the Legislatures for terms of five years. The tribunal is to consist of five Justices sitting at the same time, one representing each nation. The court is to elect its president and vicepresident, secretary, treasurer, and other officers and employees. In their own country the Justices are to enjoy the personal immunity granted by law to magistrates of the country's Supreme Court of Justice; in other countries they are to have the privileges and immunities of diplomatic

The court will have power to determine its jurisdiction, interpreting treaties and conventions and laws germane to any matter in dispute, applying the principles of international law. Questions of fact it is to decide according to its own judgment. Every decision must be in accordance with the agreement of at least three Justices In case of disagreement a substitute Justice, chosen by lot, is to vote on the question. and in case the disagreement continues other substitute Justices are to be chosen by lot until three votes in the same sense shall have been obtained. Each republic binds itself solemnly to submit to and enforce the judgments of the court.

This convention includes an "annexed article," which, if ratified, will confer on the Central American Court of Justice jurisdiction over disputes between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of each of the five republics. III.

COMMERCIAL UNIFORMITY.

This convention, which is to remain in force not less than five years, provides that each of the Governments of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador shall name within a month from the date of the last ratification of the agreement, one or more commissions to study its monetary and customs systems, especially in so far as they relate to those of the other nations and intercourse among them, the system of weights and measures and other matters of an economic and fiscal nature in which uniformity is desirable. The commissions are to report within six months of their creation. The reports are to be exchanged between the five countries, and each Government binds itself to appoint one or more delegates to a Central American conference, to be opened on the first of the following January, to form a convention for the promotion of uniformity in these matters among the countries. This conference is to meet annually in January for the further consideration of the subjects within its province. The first meeting is to be at Tegucigalpa.

IV.

BECOGNITION OF EXISTING GOVERNMENTS. The parties to the convention bind themselves not to recognize any Government that may come into power by revolution or coup d'état so long as the representatives of the people, freely elected, have not reorganized the Government cons In case of civil war in any of the sountri no other is to interfere. It is rece that Presidents of the republics shall not be eligible to reelection.

PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE. The Governments bind themselves by this convention to establish and maintain in Costa Rica an institution for the professional education of men and women as teachers. Each republic pledges itself to send not less than twenty students to this echool, and may send 100. This agreement, forms "The Pedagogical League," remain in force for fifteen years, and it is referred to as "the first step toward the unification of the systems of education." VI.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN BU-BEAU.

In this convention the signatory Powers agree to establish an international bureau whose objects are to be the peaceful reorganisation of Central America as a country, the advancement of edvation on modern pedagogical lines, the developmen of internal and axternal commerce, the encouragement of agriculture and indus tries for which the countries are suitable. and the promotion of uniform civil, commercial, customs and criminal legislation for the better protection of life and property, and care of the general manitation. bureau is to consist of one delegate from each nation, the presidency to be exercised alternately by the delegates in the alphabetical order of the countries they represent. The seat of the bureau is to be in Guatemala and it is to be established by September 15. Its work is to be done by means of investigations, reports and the like, distributed among the republics.

COMMUNICATIONS. Under the terms of this convention each of the five Governments is to appoint a commission to study routes within its orders suitable for a Pan-American railroad. The reports of these commissions are to be forwarded to the Internationa Bureau of the American Republics at Wash ington, by which bids for the construction of the railroad are to be sought. The signatory Powers also bind themselves make every effort for the improvement of nethods of communication between them by steamship lines, telegraph and telephone systems, "and everything that may tend to bind closer their mutual relations."

EXTRADITION.

In the convention of extradition the five Governments agree to deliver up reciprocally all refugees who have been condemned to a penalty of not less than two years mprisonment or who may have been tried for such crimes. Extradition is not to be granted (a) when the proof presented by the party requesting it would not justify arrest and trial in the country of refugee should the crime have been committee therein; (b) for crimes of a political nature. or ordinary crimes in connection with political crimes; (c) if the accused has been tried and sentenced for the offence in the country of asylum; (d) if in the country of asylum the act complained of is not considered a crime, and (e) when the penalty of the act complained of is death, unless the country asking extradition binds itself not to apply the extreme penalty. Extradited persons are not to be tried and punished for political crimes committed previous to their extradition. An attempt on the life of the chief of a nation, and anarchistical attempts, are not to be con

sidered political crimes. The convention provides that demands for extradition shall be made through the regular diplomatic channels, but in urgent cases provisional arrests may be made on

telegraphic information. This convention is to remain in force from one month after the final ratification until one year after formal notice of intention to terminate it from any of the contracting Governments.

The Unforgotten Baker Gets After Mr

Taft. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In hi Boston speech Secretary Taft says: "We were able to settle for the one hundred millions of gold that we withdrew from Europe by the excess of our exports over our imports in the single month of October.

If we could settle for the recent gold in portation in this way, why haven't we done so before? During the last ten years there has been exported five thousand and eight millions more of gold, silver and merchan dise than has been imported. As this is greater than the entire gold supply of the world, I would ask Mr. Taft why any other country has gold at all. Why has all come to this country in payment for this excess of imports?

Of course he will not answer this, any more than my Republican confreres in the House would ever answer other queries on eco-

But if he shall say that it went to pay for excessive imports prior to the last ten years "protection," then will be explain why the excess of exports of gold, silver and merchan dise over the imports amounted to two thou sand six hundred millions from 1834 to 1898? According to the Treasury reports our-me chants exported an excess of gold, silve nd merchandise over their total imports of seven billion six hundred and thirty-on

millions (\$7,631,000,000) during the last seventy ears. Why has it gone? Is it ignorance or mendacity which leads the Secretary to declare that we settled for the \$100,000,000 of recent gold importations with our "favorable" balance of trade fo

October? How little a Republican apparently needs to know about the simplest of economic questions, how unfamiliar with the most important of Treasury reports, in order to fit him to be a "leading" candidate for the Presidency! But then we should not ext too much from such gentlemen. McKinley (in the teeth of these Treasury reports) declare that we were paid for excessive exports to "pure gold"?

ROBERT BAKER. BROOKLYN, December 31.

Municipal Business Administration TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Thursday December 25, we wrote to the Department of Pub-lic Charities for the papers necessary in making proposals to furnish supplies to the departmen for the coming year. On Saturday, December 28 we received a postal card on which was written. "Papers will be sent you upon receipt of six cents

postage. piled at once, and is this morning's mail we re-ceived the desired papers. In looking them over we were surprised to learn that the bids were closed on Friday, December 27, the day on which the de-partment must have received our communication sking for the papers.

official who handled the request could not have used a five cent telephone message to inform until if we desired to make a bid we must have it is that day. He must have been controlled by the spirit of economy which governs most of the well paid servants of the city when their own interests

best people to condemn it.

First Nevelist-Have you got the plot for your

JUNG, BARMON OF ORIO.

"FADS AND PRILLS."

An Explanation and Defence of the New

Idea in Education.

Thomas M. Balliet, dean of the school of

pedagogy of New York University, discussed "Frills and Fads in Education" before the Iowa State Teachers Association last night.

"Fifty years ago we were mainly a rural people. Only one-eighth of our people lived in cities. The rest lived in small villages and

on farms. Under these conditions childrengo much physical exercise out of school, often more than they needed. It would have been a 'fad' in those days to put physical training

into the curriculum. To-day one of the most urgent problems in cities is to provide the

physical training needed by the growing

child. Such physical training is thorought

effective only during the period of growth:

cannot be made up in later life by manual labor. Good health and vigorous bodies are

"Years ago boys had all the manual train

ing they needed out of sphool. The farmer could shoe his own horses, make his own

wagons, do the ordinary carpentering re-

uired on the farm, and in some cases he could

make his own shoes. This education of the

hand can no longer be got to the same extent

even on the farm and is utterly impossible in the city. The school must adjust itself to

cooking in their own homes. To-day our home life is so complex that this kind of

cooking in their own homes. To-day our home life is so complex that this kind of education is either very difficult or impossible in the city home. Either the mother cannet sew and cook herself or the cenditions of the home make the teaching of sewing and cooking impossible. The school must, assume these new responsibilities. Every girl has a right to learn to sew and cook. You cannet, compel the home to do it, but you can tax the home and compel it to pay for having this instruction given in school. We have carried economy in production to a high degree of perfection. The next problem will be to teach economy in consumption. So long as well mended clothes and a good dinner are not fads in the home, to call sewing and cooking fads in school as bomisuse language.

When we were a rural people children were in constant touch with nature out of school. The child of the modern crowded city, instead of being surrounded with natural beauty, is surrounded in most cases with artificial ugliness. Of the children in the lowest grade of the Boston schools with artificial ugliness. Of the ohidren in the lowest grade of the Boston schools some years ago it was found that only Tiper cent, fad ever seen growing wheat, only 12½ per cent, growing corn, 39 per cent, had seen growing potatoes, &c. I have heard of a kindergarten child who, upon seeing a cow for the first time, asked his teacher why cows have handle bars on their heads. To him the cow was only a certain modification of the bicycle. When children can no longer to to adult the second and the second control the second control to the seco

ws have handle bars on the cow was only a certain modification in the cow was only a certain modification in the blowcle. When children can no longer the blowcle.

of the bicycle. When children can no longer go to nature, nature must be brought to them in school or by the school.

"Whatever else a child's needs in the way of education may be, his greatest need is to learn to do some one kind of work, either manual or mental, so well that others are willing to pay for it. The apprentice system is largely a thing of the past, and trades must be taught in public trade schools. These must be so conducted as not to flood the labor market with half trained workmen to reduce wages for all, but so as to raise the standard of efficiency for all. If when our fathers established the public school system the learning of a trade outside of school had been as difficult as it is now, their first care would have been to provide for such instruction in school.

"Girls years age were taught sewing and

the change.

surely no less essential than a knowledge

at Des Moines, In. He said in part;

From the Clincianati Enquirer of December 30 Ever since Ohio entered upon the dignity of a Commonwealth she has been prominently fated with national affairs and has been associated with national analysis or great simost uninterrupted in leadership or great influence in Presidential campaigns. She has furnished some of the most distinguished Chief Executives herself, and several of her emisent men have only been kept out of the premier honor by natural exigencies which placed them in the minority party. Ohio is a battleground now for the interna affairs of either party, and conservative men of all parts of the Union took to her to help as a guide back to cardinal principles, as wel as a bulwark for the advancement of the recent years. She is the heart of the country. She is still the centre, not merely of a growing section but of the great developed West, She is a mighty station on the me perspicuous line of march from the East to the West. She cannot be sidetracked or avoided by a detour in any matter of great national consequences. She is always at the front with ideas and men, not because her greed for place is more than is common, b because she is so essential in the general

The Enquirer has from time to I me fairly

presented the qualities of those who are the

most prominent as possibilities for the Presidency in either party. A native modesty has prevented any show of partiality in this jour-nal for our own State, which has sent more thorough men and more enduring lessons East and West than any other State in the townsman, who has a record in which the people of this the State of his nativity take abiding pride and who has a flawless record n important Federal positions, has been the subject of frequent commendatory al usion n this paper in connection with the principal honor of the country. It has been said that every county town in the Buckeye domain has at least one man who would be fit to preaide over the republic. The entries have been kept open to all. The time for concentration on somebody or something, though, is new close at hand. Reasoning from a pure standpoint of close observation and justice to all men, here or to come, Judge Harmon, in the opinion of a great contingent of Democratic and conservative voters, stands now as the strongest and most available statesman for the Ohio delegation to the Democratic national convention to unite on. The Enquirer has no personal preference. It is as well aware as even its enemies are that it has no right to dictate; but we are looking at the situation as it undoubtedly is at this moment. We may sing the praises of William J. Bryan for the splendid campaigns he made when the hope of Democracy was almost fictional. We may admire Judge Gray as an honest and accomplished man and as a true hearted genius and as an expounder and leader in the great principles of our civil establishment. nay take a high pride in the meteoric but insensational career of Governor Johnson of Minnesota and vote for him with the faith that a winner is out from the boundless Northwest. We may even look with more than polite consideration on Lieutenant-Governor Chanler of New York. The Democratic party, embarrassed by mistakes and misfortunes though it has been, is not out with the plate cult as it is now, their first care would have been to provide for such instruction in school.

Other nations have gone far ahead of us in this mafter. Berlin had thirty-four thousand students enrolled in its trade schools in 1906. The German army which we need to fear is not the army which carries guns but the army which carries tools. Unlimited natural resources and our unreasopably high tariff have protected us hitherto against the competition of superior technical training and industrial intelligence. It needs no farsightedness to see that such protection is only temporary. Drawing and design are fundamental in industrial and technical education. of a beggar. It presents a salver filled with lewels and invites the rank and file and the

body politic generally to take its pick.

But none of the distinguished men named in the preceding paragraph of this article is an Ohio man. And a Presidential campaign n 1908 will be a general dissatisfaction unless this commanding apex of the Union is the struggle. This represents a much wide range of judgment than may be compassed fundamental in industrial and technical education.

"What shall we say of music? Is it a 'fad' or a 'frill'? Do we call it a 'fad' in church? In the Sunday School? In the home? It has been said that he who writes the songs of a people exerts as great an influence as he who makes their laws. Examples of this might be cited in abundance. Where the teaching develops tone quality, the teaching of sing ing is one of the most powerful moral forces of the school.

But the cost? The cheapest education is book education: the most expensive is practical education. A purely literary high school can be run cheaply, but a manual training high school requires expensive shops more laboratories and good' do not guester. in our local environment. If Judge Harmon has stood back and given everybody else a chance, that is no reason why, if he is the most available man now, he should not be allied around by every Democrat and every independent Republican and conservative

His celebrity is an achievement. There is o accident or mere favoritism in his high standing. As a lawyer in public and private practice, as Judge of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts, as Attorney-General of the United States, as a publicist and public speaker, and as a straigntaway citizen and he is a leader and originator. And not a safer man has been born in the last sixty two years. With him as the Democratic leader there would be nothing to defend but, on the contrary, everything to exploit and dare the enemy to meet, foot to foo

ANIMIS CŒLESTIBUS IR.E.

The Ancient Boston System of School

Government by Petition in Peril. Boston, Jan. 1 .- Sob treads on the daints heels of whimper and aromatic woe smokes rom every chimney of the Girls' Latin School in Boston. An ancient rite of that adorable cademy has been spanked and sent home i

disgrace. Ever since Anne Hutchinson, Dorothy Q. and Mother Goose giggled up to Master Tetow's bar of justice and weeping went away. the institution has governed itself and don it very nicely by the sacred system of petition. Is the chalk bad for the complexion Are the coat hooks driven in too high? Is the new mathematics teacher a non-alumna speed then each eager pupil to her several home and coax paps into writing a protest to the school committee, or if necessary into

school can be run cheaply, but a mamual training high school requires expensive shopemore laboratories and more teachers and costs more. 'Cheap' and 'good' do not go together in we sees, but many people somehow assume hit they do in education.

"It is urged that these newer studies take up so much time that the 'three R's' are neglected. Children are said not to spell as well as they used to years ago. Records prove the contrary. Ten years ago in one of the cities of Massachusetts in which I happened to be superintendent of schools a bound volume of examination papers of the year 1846 was found in the attic of an eight of the year 1846 was found in the attic of an eight of the year 1846 was found in the attic of an eight of the year 1846 was found in the attic of an eight of the year 1846 was found to the year and were above the average in ability, as their after careers showed. Yet a large number of them misspelled eighteen words of the year and were above the average in a bility, as their after careers showed. Yet a large number of the United States, and in every case the grammar school children in different cities of the United States, and in every case the grammar school children have made a better record than the high school children of 1846. The examination in penmanship, geograph; and arithmetic was equally bad. A similar record in Boston, going back not quite so far, showed similar results. The old time school has been glorified with more affection than judgment.

"But do these 'frills' and 'fads' really educate? Do they develop brain and mind as the 'three R's' do?

"Anthropologists say that the human race has lived on the earth for at least about 50,000 years. The oldest known writing dates back only about 7,000 years, and lu many families the ability to read and write dates back only one reneration. Now, the education the race in prehistoric times which produced this brain development was not a literary education. It was brought about through the use of the senses, through the use of the senses, thro holding a rally. Petitioners must be heard. The other day the superintendent, an irrevfrom some secret and wicked motive that one of the teachers would be more useful in another school, and transferred here Eheu! We guess not! What has the superintendent got to do with the Gi is' Latin School? Will somebody explain how any outsider can improve the best school in the world. Anybody heard of any petition from the pupils for a new teacher? Any general suggestion by the teachers that the girls should wheedle their proud parents into demanding a new by any public meetings? Then what's the As good a time as any to find out who's who in Latium. Home, every girl, and get

At high noon on Monday some six score parents, representing anywhere from one to three petitioners apiece in the school, con gregated in the Crystal Parlor at Parker's and appointed a committee to wait on the superintendent and find out what he meant by transferring a teacher without consent of the pupils.

The result is awaited with feverish anxiety In every school in the city upon which the said Brooks has been seeking to impose so-called modern and "humanizing" influences there is a little group of determined faithful ready to call a mass meeting on their own grievance if this one works. If it fails, goverument of the schools by the pupils collapse and it may as well be admitted that the head of the system can superintend it. This is the issue. Friends of the young women desiring to lend their moral support

on good security should address the Girls Latin Hysterical Association, Parker House loston, for copies of the petition

From the Boston Record. The lights went out in the Dudley street termina ast night about 5 o'clock and everybody evidently closed his best girl, for the air was full of scream

of delight and delicate remonstrances.

Among the Mankillers In youth what joy it was to stand Before the lion's cage, And watch his noble rage. And comfort lay within the fact However mad he grew The iron hars would keen him safe. He couldn't get at you. Just so the weak pedestrian

May seek the auto show To gaze on those majestic forms Go right up to their glaring eyes, For once they are securely caged And cannot run him down. MCLANDBURGS WILSON.

Platt. As to the American Express Company, I would call to its attention that on November 25 I shipped from this town to New York a package on which

WAYS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Reflections and Complaint of an Arause

New Englander.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am greates

urprised to learn that there is a way of pricking

the epidermis of express companies in general, for up to the present time I had never supposed that even publicity would touch them. In answer him. T. C. Platt I would recommend that instead of disminsing from the company's service some poor.

underpaid employee who is working for his daily

bread, and working as close as he can to the in-structions from his superiors, they go to the

fountain head and dismiss the officers in authority, whose ways of doing business and regard for the public well being are so well known, and procurs

some new officials who have a better understanding of what should be done by employees and pom-

From my experience there is no corporation

doing business in the United States at the present time which displays more hidebound meanings than an express company, both to the public and

to its employees, and I have never discovered as

wherein it gave the complainant any satisfaction to make "a straightforward complaint to the project

officer of the company." So much for Mr. T.

I prepaid the amount asked, which was 25 per This package was delivered in New York and charge of 75 cents claimed and collected at the New York end. Up to the present time I have been unable to receive any satisfaction. While i know the times are hard I did not suppose that I herewith sign my name in full so that the poe owntrodden express companies cannot say this is an anonymous communication. RUSSELL JARVIS.

Dog Owner's Luck. From the Echo Register.

Thursday morning the local passenger

over Harry Bartholomew's pet buildeg and killed it.